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## The Washington Merry-Go-Round

# Rep. Reid May Quit GOP Over Veto

By Jack Anderson

Rep. Ogden Reid (R-N.Y.), whose forebears helped found the Republican Party 100 years ago, has made a slashing attack on President Nixon that raises the possibility Reid will leave the party.

Reid, a grandson of a GOP vice presidential candidate, accuses Mr. Nixon in a forthcoming article in Redbook of "utterly and completely untrue statements" that "distorted" the facts on Reid's controversial day-care bill.

Unlike mavericks like Rep. Pete McCloskey (R-Calif.), Reid's Republican credentials are formidable. He was President Eisenhower's Ambassador to Israel, publisher-editor of the Republican New York Herald-Tribune, and a member of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's cabinet.

Yet the vehemence of his attack on Mr. Nixon has intimates whispering that he may kick over a century of GOP blood lines and join the Democrats.

Reid's \$2.1 billion bill to provide day-care centers for working mothers was sabotaged by the White House, then vetoed by the President after it passed the House.

"In his veto message," writes Reid, President Nixon "so distorted the facts about the program as to leave the American public with a vague feeling that day care is some

kind of Communist plot to snatch children from their parents, destroy the family and infiltrate the country with four-year-old revolutionaries."

The President indulged in "fear tactics," said Reid. "It is utterly and completely untrue that, as the President charges, day care under our bill would diminish parental authority."

The congressman, generally as cool and sleek as a seal, said "President Nixon killed day care to appease 'his right-wing supporters.'" Reid wrote passionately:

"Presumably he finds such federal expenditures as \$5 billion annually on highways, \$5.5 billion on farm subsidies, \$3.5 billion on space exploration and \$1.5 billion on civil works produce greater benefits for the country than helping our children grow into productive adults."

Footnote: Reid gave some clue to his disaffection when he recently charged the Nixon administration with allowing 347 price increases while it was granting only 57 wage hikes. He also criticized the administration over its "Phoenix" plan in Vietnam for assassinating alleged Vietcong leaders.

### Pompidou-Brandt Feud

An awkward confrontation between France's President Georges Pompidou and West Germany's Chancellor Willy Brandt, according to secret intelligence reports, took place not long ago in Paris.

The Central Intelligence Agency reported that the talks "were outwardly friendly, but a tough position was taken on substantive issues and no significant agreements were made."

"A heated exchange took place after the Brandt-Pompidou dinner," states the secret report, "when (German) Economics and Finance State Secretary Johann Baptist Schoellhorn told Pompidou that France was profiting from and encouraging the inflation afflicting other European countries."

"Schoellhorn went on to tell Pompidou that the FRG (Federal Republic of Germany) was not in accord with this policy and was not about to assist France in its pursuit."

"According to members of Brandt's party, Brandt stood by and visibly enjoyed Pompidou's discomfiture. Schoellhorn supported his accusations with details which Pompidou was unable to refute."

"The Brandt-Pompidou meeting got off to a bad start when Pompidou opened the proceedings by launching a strong attack on FRG Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller's economic policy, which Pompidou said benefited only the U.S."

### Public vs. Polluters

A bipartisan band of House conservationists has rallied to pass a clean water package instead of the public works com-

mittee bill that loosens federal pollution controls.

The environmentalists, led by Reps. John Dingell (D-Mich.), Henry Reuss (D-Wis.) and John Saylor (R-Pa.), would set 1981 as a "zero discharge goal" for water polluters.

They want tougher federal controls and favor citizen court suits to block big polluters.

The showdown between the clean water men and the supporters of the public works bill is expected shortly, with a bitter floor fight almost certain.

### Cuban Rebuff

Red China's invitation to the United States to play ping-pong began what both countries hope will be an era of better feelings.

But when a private film group in New York invited Cuban film directors to attend a festival for Cuban films, the State Department huffily refused to let the Cubans enter the United States.

### Nazi Hunter

Dr. Zoltan Deak, of New York City, died recently in the midst of helping us seek out ex-Nazi supporters in the councils of the GOP. The Hungarian-American lapsed into a final coma moments after telling his wife to urge us to keep up our work on the World War II right-wingers.

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**Gehlen warning**

General Reinhard Gehlen, who was a German anti-Soviet intelligence officer for more than 20 years, or Hitler then for the Allies, is fast becoming a multinational industry. His own memoirs, complete with the allegation that Martin Bormann defected to Moscow and lived happily almost ever after, have appeared in Germany and are to be published here by Collins in the spring.

Secker and Warburg are bringing out "The Truth about Gehlen and his Spy Ring" by two German

*Cookridge, disarming*

writers in March. And, first off the mark in Britain, Hodder and Stoughton, are publishing "Gehlen: Spy of the Century" by E. H. Cookridge on Monday.

Cookridge, who has been working on his study for three years, challenges Gehlen on Bormann head-on. General Gehlen is guilty of having misled either the public in 1971, or the CIA and several German Federal Government offices in 1953 and 1965. He says that in 1946 he began investigations into Bormann's fate, and in the 1950s received reliable information that Bormann was alive and in the Soviet Union.

"Yet he never disclosed this to anybody for 25 years. In fact, on at least two occasions, he officially informed the CIA and others of his superiors that, according to his investigations, Martin Bormann died in the cross-fire during the fighting in Berlin on May 2, 1945."

COOKRIDGE suggests, with disarming eye on the reader, that Gehlen would

hardly have inserted the brief, unsubstantiated passage on Bormann without a little commercial prompting. Hardly in keeping with his honour as a German officer.

Our author knows a trick or two himself—about spying, about books, and about publicity. He was born in Vienna, of vaguely Greek origin. Worked in a dozen countries as foreign and political journalist. British agent before and during the War (with spells in Dachau and Buchenwald to show for it). Plucked his name from a hamlet near Leeds ("I was in a camp at Headingley"). Offers documentary evidence by the bagful (including a story, somehow omitted from the General's memoirs, that Gehlen organised Nasser's Intelligence service, then switched to infiltrating Israeli agents into Cairo).

Collins and Gehlen's American publishers bounce back with the news that the English version will be bigger and better than the German. Cookridge, they say, will be "much surprised." Cookridge, who claims to have spoken to the translator, doubts it.

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